





# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864

From all sections of this adjoining States, the information comes up of magnificent wheat, rye and oat crops; and the prospect is very flattering for heavy yield of corn, potatoes, buckwheat, etc. In portions of Northern Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other Northern States, a severe drought had prevailed for several months; but at length copious rains are falling, and the people are rejoicing that the fears of famine, which stared them in the face, are dispelled.

There are reports from Canada—believed in some quarters—that movements are on foot to make an attack upon Johnson Island, and release the rebel prisoners confined there. The plan is said to be well digested, and a favorable opportunity alone is waited for to carry it out.

Rumor also says that in New Brunswick it has been arranged to make a raid from that Province into Maine. And we presume the evidence of the truth of the report must be strong, as the Governor of Maine has asked the President to send two gunboats to Coston and Eastport; and they were promptly sent.

There are a number of prominent rebels now in the British Provinces, among them G. N. SANDERS, JACOB THOMPSON, and others equally prominent. There presence there may be to aid and assist the neutral British and rebel refugees in their projects.

## From the Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 22D KENTUCKY REGIMENT,  
CAMP MORANZIA BEND, LA.,  
June 28, 1864.

Editor of the *Frankfort Commonwealth*:

Sir: Not long since you received a communication from Company I, of the Twenty-second Kentucky Regiment, repudiating the delegates of Carter county, for their bold and noble stand for the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The authors of the letter also pretended to give full details of the gentlemen, and that in very abusive language; they seemed to think that it was a great slur upon their county and State; and thought, no doubt, but they would get great praise from their friends in the county. But I think otherwise. It showed a weakness to sensible minds, at this day and age; it showed that their prejudice was stronger than their interest in their country's cause. After suffering the hardships of a soldier's life for nearly three years, they would now cast their votes against the principles for which they were fighting.

Does it not look strange, that they could be so prejudiced in their party feeling? But, with all that, allow me to say, that LINCOLN will get a good vote in the Twenty-second. There are many good and true men, that have determined, aside of all party feeling, to come forth in their true colors and show to the world, that we have seen the evil of slavery in its many forms. We know, as mountain men, it has been a curse to us. We know, that we have not had the advantage of free schools, like other sister States; and it is owing chiefly to that "divine institution" called "slavery."

We intend to vote for LINCOLN, because he is in favor of the prosecution of the war. We have tried him nearly four years, and he has done every thing that mortal man could do, to stop the war, on just and honorable terms. He has proposed, time and again, to the traitors of the South, to come back to their allegiance, and they would be protected in their rights, in accordance with the Constitution; but they laughed us to scorn. Nothing short of the recognition of the "Confederacy" would do them any good. So, I think, we should now show them, by the election of LINCOLN, for the second term, that we are in earnest.

I consider this one of the noblest struggles that ever called a free people to arms. This is the third trial for American independence; and, if successful, of which I have no doubt—what a glorious nation we will be. We will then have proved to foreign nations that a free Republican Government can stand. See the example. Then comes the tottering of thrones; then, the down-trodden of all Europe, will make one grand struggle for liberty. That is what cheers the American soldier, more than any other. He is fighting for principle, and that is the liberty of the poor man. He can vindicate his rights as well as the man that is worth his millions.

The great error, with the majority of our Regiment, is, they are afraid the negro will be put on an equality with the white race. But that is a very false idea. The laws of nature forbid it. It is true, that there are fanatics in the North, such as Phillips, that advocate such a doctrine. That is the ticket that nominated Fremont; and God knows, they are as bitter against the Administration as the Copperhead party. But, I see from some of the "Peace" journals, that they think Fremont would be quite a suitable candidate to head their ticket. So it is plain, to any unbiased mind, that the Copperhead would sacrifice all principle to carry out their party notion.

God forbid, that we should ever see the day, that such men will rule this Government. Farewell to liberty in this country, if such should ever be the case. But I live in hopes, that people's eyes are open to the emergency; and I think that my brother soldiers of the Twenty-second will see their error in time to cast their votes for the man that has proved himself a friend to the country, and more especially to the soldier.

Look at the thousands of cases of desertion in the army, and how many have been pardoned, after the sentence of death had been passed by the court martial! He has doubly shown himself the friend of the soldier. It would be well for some of our regiment to think upon this subject; for it has a close relation to some of their cases. But, as a general thing, you see them the most ungrateful. It would have been quite different, if we had had such a man as "Old Hickory" at the head of the Government. Many a poor fellow being would now be in eternity, that lives to enjoy liberty, by the kind interposition of President LINCOLN.

EUGENE A. SHAW,  
Co. C, 22nd Reg't Ky. Vols.

## Re-Construction of States.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the late session, Congress passed a bill "to guarantee to certain States, whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government," a copy of which is herewith annexed;

And whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him;

And whereas the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known, that, while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration) unprepared, by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and, while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana, shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation may be adopted, nevertheless I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State.

THE BILL.—A Bill to guarantee to certain States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown a republican form of government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the States declared in rebellion against the United States, the President, shall by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint for each a provisional governor, whose pay and emoluments shall not exceed that of a brigadier general of volunteers, who shall be charged with the civil administration of such State until a State Government therein shall be recognized as hereinafter provided:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, the provisional governor shall direct the marshal of the United States, as specially as may be, to name a sufficient number of deputies, and to enroll all white male citizens of the United States, resident in the State in their respective counties, and to request each one to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and in his enrollment to designate those who take and those who refuse to take that oath, which rolls shall be forthwith returned to the provisional governor; and if the persons taking that oath shall amount to a majority of the persons enrolled in the State, he shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a convention charged to declare the will of the people of the State relative to the re-establishment of a State government subject to the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the convention shall consist of as many members as both houses of the last constitutional State Legislature, apportioned by the provisional governor among the counties, parishes, or districts of the State, in proportion to the white population, returned as electors by the marshal, in compliance with the provisions of this act. The provisional governor shall, by proclamation, declare the number of delegates to be elected by each county, parish, or election district; name day of election not less than thirty days thereafter, designate the places of voting in each county, parish, or district, conforming as nearly as may be convenient to the places used in the State elections next preceding the rebellion; appoint one or more commissioners to hold the election at each place of voting, and to provide an adequate force to keep the peace during the election.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the delegates shall be elected by the loyal white male citizens of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, and resident at the time in the county, parish, or district in which they shall offer to vote, and enrolled as aforesaid or absent in the military service of the United States, and who shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to the United States in the form contained in the act of Congress of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and all such citizens of the United States who are in the military service of the United States shall vote at the headquarters of their respective commands under such regulations as may be prescribed by the provisional governor for the taking and return of their votes; but no person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under the rebel usurpation, or who has voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall vote or be eligible to be elected as delegate at such election.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or either of them, shall hold the election in conformity with this act, and so far as may be consistent therewith, shall proceed in the manner used in the State prior to the rebellion. The oath of the poll-book by every voter in this form, above prescribed, but every person known by or proved to the commissioners to have held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under the rebel

usurpation, or to have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall be excluded, though he offer to take the oath; and in case any person who shall have borne arms against the United States shall offer to vote he shall be deemed to have borne arms voluntarily unless he shall prove the contrary by the testimony of a qualified voter. The poll-book, showing the name and oath of each voter, shall be returned to the provisional governor by the commissioners of election or the one acting, and the provisional governor shall canvass such returns, and declare the person having the highest number of votes elected.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the provisional governor shall, by proclamation, convene the delegates elected as aforesaid, at the capital of the State, on a day not more than thirty months after the election, giving at least thirty days notice of such day. In case the said capital shall be in judgment unfit he shall in his proclamation appoint another place. He shall preside over the deliberations of the convention, and administer to each delegate, before taking his seat in the convention, the oath of allegiance to the United States in the form above prescribed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the convention shall declare, on behalf of the people of the State, their submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall adopt the following provisions, hereby prescribed by the United States in the execution of the constitutional duty to guarantee a republican form of government to every State and incorporate them in the Constitution of the State, that is to say:

First. No person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel, State or Confederate, under the usurping power, shall vote for or be a member of the legislature, or governor.

Second. Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons is guaranteed in said State.

Third. No debt, State or Confederate, created by or under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when the convention shall have adopted those provisions, it shall proceed to re-establish a republican form of government, and ordain a constitution containing those provisions, which, when adopted, the convention shall by ordinance provide for submitting to the people of the State entitled to vote under this law, at an election to be held in the manner prescribed by the act for the election of delegates; but at a time and place named by the convention, at which election the said electors, and none others, shall vote directly for or against such constitution and form of State government, and the returns of said election shall be made to the provisional governor, who shall canvass the same in the presence of the electors, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the constitution and form of government, he shall certify the same, with a copy thereof, to the President of the United States, who, after obtaining the assent of Congress, shall, by proclamation, recognize the government so established, and none other, as the constitutional government of the State, and from the date of such recognition, and not before, senators and representatives, and electors for President and Vice President may be elected in such State, according to the laws of the State and of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if the convention shall refuse to re-establish the State government on the conditions aforesaid, the provisional governor shall declare it dissolved; but it shall be the duty of the President, whenever he shall have reason to believe that a sufficient number of the people of the State entitled to vote under this act, in number not less than a majority of those enrolled, as aforesaid, are willing to re-establish a State government on the conditions aforesaid, to direct the provisional governor to order another election of delegates to a convention for the purpose and in the manner prescribed in this act, and to proceed in all respects as hereinbefore provided, either to dissolve the convention, or to certify the State government to re-establish by it to the President.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That, until the United States shall have recognized a republican form of State government, the provisional governor in each of said States shall see that this act, and the laws of the United States, and the laws of the State in force when the State government was overthrown by the rebellion, are faithfully executed within the State; but no law or usage whereby any person was heretofore held in involuntary servitude shall be recognized or enforced by such State government, and the law and the trial and punishment of white persons shall extend to all persons, and jurors shall have the qualifications of voters under this law for delegates to the convention. The President shall appoint such officers provided for by the laws of the State when its government was overthrown as he may find necessary to the civil administration of the State, all which officers shall be entitled to receive the fees and emoluments provided by the State laws for such officers.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That, until the recognition of a State government as aforesaid, the provisional governor shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, cause to be assessed, levied, and collected, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and every year thereafter, the taxes provided by the laws of such State to be levied during the fiscal year preceding the overthrow of the State government thereof, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State, as nearly as may be; and the officers appointed, as aforesaid, are vested with all powers of levying and collecting such taxes, by distress or sale, as were vested in any officers or tribunals of the State government aforesaid for those purposes. The proceeds of such taxes shall be accounted for to the provisional governor, and be by him applied to the expenses of the administration of the laws in such State, subject to the direction of the President, and the surplus shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such State, to be paid to the State upon an appropriation therefor, to be made when a republican form of government shall be recognized therein by the United States.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all persons held to involuntary servitude or labor in the State aforesaid are hereby emancipated and discharged therefrom, and they and their posterity shall be forever free. And if any such persons or their posterity shall be restrained of liberty, under pretence of any claim to such service or labor, the courts of the United States shall, on habeas corpus, discharge them.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person declared free by this act, or any law of the United States or any proclamation of the President, be restrained of liberty, with intent to be held in, or reduced to involuntary servitude or labor, the person convicted of such act shall be punished by fine of not

less than fifteen hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty years.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall hereafter hold or exercise any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel, in the rebel service, State or Confederate, is hereby declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

## War News and Army Items.

In reference to the siege of Washington we give the following telegram to the Cincinnati Gazette:—

Washington, July 14.—Telegraphic communication with the North was renewed last night, but the Government required the wires for its uses, and this is the earliest time at which we can present a connected view of the transactions since communications were cut off. On Sunday night, the rebels from Baltimore announced that the patches were moving in this direction. On Monday morning a small force of them appeared in front of our fortifications beyond Georgetown, and near Silver Springs, on the Seventh street road. They took possession of the houses in the vicinity, established sharpshooters, and began picking off our exposed men.

This state of affairs was substantially kept up until Tuesday night. When they departed early Wednesday morning, but no pursuit was permitted for several hours. It is understood, though not definitely known, that the whole rebel force crossed the Potomac at Poolesville and Ball's Bluff, about 35 miles up the river from Washington, and that they are now well on their way to Richmond, with long trains of wagons laden with supplies and droves of cattle, and that a large proportion of them are now mounted on horses stolen throughout Maryland. The bulk of their force must have been concentrating at Poolesville, while their rear guard was besieging Washington. A critical inspection of their camping ground, will convince anyone at all accustomed to such matters that they never had more than eight hundred, or at the very outside a thousand, men on the Seventh street road, besieging this city.

The following article, from this morning's National Intelligencer, fairly represents the general understanding and feeling on the whole ridiculous subject:

The military demonstration on the outskirts of the National Capital, within the last few days, has come to an end. This demonstration did not take the form of any thing like an attack on the city, except in front of Fort Stevens, where some skirmishing disclosed the presence of a hostile force on Monday and Tuesday last. The number of the enemy's force at this point, or at any other, was utterly unknown to our military authorities; but it has been subsequently developed that at this locality it never much, if at all, exceeded five or six hundred men. We have received information to this effect from officers who have traced the marks of the encampment of besiegers since their evacuation during the night of Tuesday last, after the reconnaissance which, late in the evening of that day, was ordered by General Wright for the purpose of feeling the strength of the enemy. It is moreover confirmed by the testimony of persons who have come into the city since the siege was raised.

Some slight demonstrations were made by the enemy at two other points on our north and northeastern front, but the number engaged in them, or in the dash made on the railroad between Washington and Baltimore on Tuesday last, is, of course, unknown, though from the paucity of their achievements, their co-operative detachments must have been small. The reconnaissance on Tuesday evening in front of Fort Stevens, resulted in a smart brush with the besieging party, who were easily driven by the small body of our troops sent out on the scout, until darkness put an end to the pursuit. Our troops lost not three hundred men, killed, wounded and missing, in the attack. The insurgents' loss was not so great, from the paucity of their numbers. They left upward of ninety of their wounded at the house of Mr. Blair, and a few of their dead on the field. At daybreak yesterday morning the enemy was no longer visible; and so for the present ends what will pass into history as the two days' siege of Washington, which terminates as mysteriously as it began.

The location, number and distribution of the other forces engaged in the invasion of Maryland, during the siege of Washington, are unknown to our military authorities. Further information in all these points may probably be elicited by the pursuit of the enemy which is now being pressed by the experienced and gallant officers of the 6th Army Corps.

We regret to state that before decamping from the city the raiders burnt the country house of Mr. Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster-General, and filled the mansion of his father, Francis P. Blair, abstracting, it is supposed, the papers and correspondence of this gentleman covering a portion of forty years.

To this statement by the Intelligencer, it may be added that the pursuit of which it speaks is not understood here to be amounting to anything. We have comparatively a small force of cavalry, and the majority of rebels had stolen horses for themselves, and had a long way the start of us. It is supposed that they will not trouble themselves to go over into the Shenandoah Valley as that seems to be an utterly useless movement, but will push straight for the Rappahannock, and then for Richmond, unless Gen. Grant should manage to intercept them. It is not supposed that there is even the slightest possibility of capturing them.

The Washington Chronicle of the 14th July gives an account from the battle-field before Fort Stevens. There were evidences of hard fighting there. Our loss was about three hundred, killed, wounded and missing. Nailed to a tree was found a copy of Byron's poems, on the fly-leaf of which was written the following:

Near Washington, July 12.—Now, Uncle Abe, you had better be quiet the balance of your Administration. We only came near your town this time, just to show you what we could do, but if you go on in your mad career, we will come soon again, and then you had better stand under.

Yours respectfully,  
The worst rebel you ever saw,  
15th Virginia Infantry.

The residences of Mr. Lay and Mr. Carberry, were seriously injured by shells from Fort Stevens to dislodge the rebel sharpshooters who were picking off the Union soldiers with their telescope rifles. General Breckinridge and Early were at the residence of F. P. Blair, which was the rebel headquarters. Captured rebels say they were informed on the march that Washington was only guarded by clerks and militia. They confess to discovering that they

had been deceived when they saw the heads of the columns of the Peninsular veterans of the 6th corps. The preservation of the mansion of Mr. F. P. Blair is due to the interference of Gen. Breckinridge, who was, no doubt, influenced by the friendly relations formerly existing between himself and the owner. The private papers of Mr. Blair, composed of correspondence with Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and other men of mark, have not been destroyed, and his plate has been transferred to the residence of Mr. Wilson, with a note to him by Gen. Breckinridge. While the furniture and other personal effects of Marshal Bonniot were destroyed, a large quantity of hay and wood was saved from the torch. The cattle, horses, calves, &c., of the residents were carried off.

The rebel dead were left unburied, and the badly wounded uncaressed. About seventy of the latter were left at F. P. Blair's place. It is stated that the bulk of the rebel force commenced retreating at 11 A. M., June 13. The residence of Hon. Montgomery Blair was destroyed with all its contents, causing him considerable loss.

Telegrams from Washington state that Gen. Halleck, on the 5th received an intercepted letter from a rebel Colonel, saying that Ewell's corps, with Hampton's cavalry making over 50,000, was ordered to march on Harper's Ferry. "Washington, left almost destitute of men, and defended by only a few militia, it is thought our force is ample to take the city, although our orders read Harper's Ferry. My own belief is that we will go more directly to Washington." Washington was to be attacked on Sunday night, but the attack was delayed till Monday, when Early received such information as to make him abandon the attempt, causing great dissatisfaction among the subordinate officers and men, who believed everything entirely safe.

Information which has accumulated strengthens the conclusion that the rebel force was 35,000 strong. They entered Maryland with 34 pieces of cannon; many of their troops were dismounted cavalry. Gen. Gilmore was this forenoon thrown from his horse at the head of the troops now following the rebels, and severely injured in the ankle. Emery has temporarily taken his place. There is no reliable news of the pursuit.

From Grant and Sherman we had no later news up to Saturday night. There are rumors of contemplated movements, but no dependence are to be put in them.

In Mississippi, between Vicksburg and Jackson, there has been some skirmishing between a small Union force and a large rebel force, under Wirt Adams.

From Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition after Forrest we have reports that there had been a fight, and Forrest was killed or wounded. Nothing to confirm the reports.

## Imports and Exports.

It is announced that the official statement from the Treasury Department will show the receipts of gold, from import duties, for the year ending July 1st, to be \$103,000,000. The immense amount of goods imported to realize this sum, says the Baltimore Clipper, is far greater than the exports of our own productions, and consequently we are obliged to ship gold to pay the difference. This, doubtless, is one of the principal reasons for the advance in gold, but it is not the only one. We know that it is a favorite scheme with the sympathizers of the rebellion, to rail out against the superabundance of greenbacks as the cause of the advance in price; yet it is a fact, that whilst the amount of greenbacks withdrawn from circulation during the last few months, is equal to fifty millions of dollars, the price of gold has been steadily on the increase—therefore the cause cannot be in that direction. A more plausible reason can be found in the fact, that the local banks have largely expanded their issues, by which means speculators and importers of every necessary and luxury of life have been enabled to extend their business to an enormous extent, and it is to their interest to realize large profits upon their purchases.—But the time will come when a reaction will take place, and the stockholders of those institutions will be the sufferers—the banks may consider themselves to have security sufficient to save them from harm, but when the reaction takes place, a sweeping deluge will come over the country, carrying everything before it, and woe unto those who are involved in debt. Severe as was the pressure during the war of 1812, and great as were the sufferings of the people in consequence of the interference with the trade and commerce of the country, yet after the close of the contest, a revolution took place, which caused far greater suffering, and ruined a large portion of our people.

We earnestly advise, therefore, that all who possibly can do so, shall keep their house in order, circumscribe their affairs within their grasp, get out of debt as fast as possible, and keep themselves in waiting for the appearance of the time, which may come in an hour, or a day that they will not be looking for it, when there will be a general deluge to the speculators and gamblers who are carrying on so high a hand.

## High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.  
June 20, 1864.—2w4w3t—354.

## FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.  
Black, Black for Silk,  
Dark Blue, Light Blue,  
French Blue, Light Blue,  
Chestnut Brown, Dark Brown,  
Light Brown, Buff Brown,  
Crimson, Dark Red,  
Light Red, Fawn Red,  
Light Fawn Red,  
Dark Green, Light Green,  
Magenta, Mauve,  
Maroon, Orange,  
Pink, Purple, Royal Purple,  
Scarlet, Saffron, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

FOR A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted for dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring, sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,  
250 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1863.—wly.

# THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year, \$4 00  
Weekly, per year, 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves? Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

## BEDFORD SPRINGS, TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

THESE Springs are now open for the reception of visitors. A regular four-horse Coach will leave Jericho, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, (33 miles from Louisville,) every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. PARKER & SON, June 8, 1864.—wly35t—331.  
Ssa. Observer and Reporter, Lexington, copy to amount \$5, and charge Commonwealth office.

## ANDERSON COUNTY COURT, MAY TERM 1864.

George Thompson, &c., Plaintiffs, vs. Septimus Thompson, Defendant. Petition in Equity.

THIS day the Plaintiffs filed their petition herein for the appointment of Commissioners to make a division of the lands of Silas N. Thompson, deceased, in Anderson county, amongst his heirs, and for an assignment of dower to the widow, and it appearing that Septimus Thompson is a non-resident of Kentucky, it is further ordered that a copy of this notice of said application be published for three weeks in some authorized newspaper printed in the State, after said publication the commissioners will be appointed. GEORGE W. MATTHEWS, Clerk Anderson County Court.

Attst. LINDSEY & POSEY, Att'y's for Plaintiffs. June 28, 1864.—wly3w.

## English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST. Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel. I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, in the Second Appellate District; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Oct. 12, 1863.—t

## August Election-Sheriff's Proclamation.

IN pursuance of law, notice is hereby given, that a General Election will be held on MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1864, at which time the qualified voters of Franklin county will assemble at the several voting places in their respective precincts, and vote for persons to fill the several offices to be filled, as follows: One qualified person as Judge of the Court of Appeals, from the Second Appellate District. One qualified person, as Senator from the District composed of the counties of Franklin, Anderson and Woodford. One qualified person, as Sheriff of Franklin county.

The polls will be opened at 6 o'clock, A. M., on said day, and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M. H. B. INNIS, Sheriff of Franklin County, Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1864.—te-339.

## Franklin County Set.

TAKEN up as a stray, by A. C. Keon living one mile and a quarter west of Frankfort on the Louisville Turnpike, a dark bay horse, one Chestnut Sorrel horse, about 15 hands high, a small white spot in the forehead, no shoes on; no other brands or marks perceivable, supposed to be about 4 years old and appraised by the undersigned a Justice of the peace for said county to \$125. Witness my hand this 25th day of June 1864. GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C. July 1, 1864.—wly3t—339.

L. WEITZEL, V. BERREKHOE.

## WEITZEL & BERREKHOE, MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash. Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. August 3, 1863.—t

## Diarrhoea AND FLUX!

STRIKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

It is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our Army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

## UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.  
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.  
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.  
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

## AUGUST ELECTION.

For Judge Court of Appeals.  
M. M. BENTON, of KENTON.  
For State Senator,  
GEO. W. MONROE, of FRANKLIN.

## Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

## Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

## Mr. Hardwick's Card.

We would call the especial attention of the people of Powell and Montgomery to the card of Mr. J. N. B. HARDWICK. He talks right and will make the right kind of a Union Representative.

Our correspondent from the Twenty-Second is mistaken, as to the communication he speaks of having been addressed to the Commonwealth. It was addressed to the Louisville Journal, and published in it, in an editorial article. We were absent from Frankfort at the time, and though we heard of it, we did not read it—that copy of the Journal having been misplaced.

## Col. Monroe declines the Canvass.

We sincerely regret, as we know the Union men of this Senatorial District will all do, as they learn the fact, that Col. MONROE has declined the canvass for Senator, because by age he will be ineligible to take his seat. We believe that no one regrets the fact more than the gallant Colonel himself. Had he made the canvass, there is no doubt but that he would have been elected by a triumphant majority. The opposition which had been arrayed against him, because he was a brave and distinguished soldier of the Union army would have rallied every lover of the country to his support. We append Col. MONROE's letter, withdrawing from the canvass—

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 16, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Upon examining the Constitution, I find that the age required by law entitling one to a seat in the State Senate is thirty years. I am ineligible, and must, therefore, decline to make the canvass. I sincerely thank the District Union Convention for the compliment of the nomination, and am with great respect,

Yours, &c.,  
GEO. W. MONROE.

The Louisville Democrat is right. We hold that there is no middle ground in this struggle. As Judge DOUGLAS said: There are, there can be, but two classes in this war: patriots and traitors. To that sentiment every chord of our heart responds in sympathy. They that are not for the Union and for the Government, are against the Union and the Government. There is,—there can be, no middle ground. And those who, like the Democrat, are crying peace! peace!—when there is no peace; and can be no peace to the Union, whilst the rebellion is waged, and traitors vainly their treason,—are, to say the least, moral traitors. They have the will to commit open treason; but are restrained from the overt act by their cowardly fears. They preach treason; their opposition to the Government and the prosecution of the war to put down the rebellion leads others to commit the overt act, and aids and comforts the rebel in their unholy, hell born attempt to destroy the Government of the United States.

In this insurrection there can be but two parties—patriots and traitors. The Louisville Democrat started right; it ran well for a season; but its disappointed ambition to be the ruler—the leader, under WICKLIFFE, WOLFE, HEAD, & Co., soon choked its patriotism; and since it has labored with all its efforts, on the verge of overt acts, to aid the rebels and obstruct, hinder, retard, delay, defeat the Government in putting down the insurrection, and crushing the rebellion. Professing its love of the Union, provided the Democratic leaders that caused the civil war are put in power, its labors are alone aiding treason and comforting traitors. There is no middle ground. We are on the side of our country; the Democrat must either be with us, or for JEFF. DAVIS's pseudo-conspiracy.

The Louisville Journal, in sneering at Washington, quotes these lines from SHAKESPEARE:  
"Grin visage war has smothered his wrinkled front, And capers nimbly in a lady's chamber To the lascivious pleases of a lute."  
Did the exploits of the Junior at the Capital Hotel in this place, during FAYON's siege of Frankfort—in hiding behind rebel crinolines—cause him to remember the lines? He may have here capered remarkably nimbly; though it was not to the music of a lute, but to hide from the music of music balls.

The Louisville Journal, true to its character, sneers at the defence of the Federal Capital, against the late rebel attack, as it did at the defence of the State Capital by Gov. BRAMLETTE. It would, if it dared, sneer at our Executive—Gen. LINDSEY, Gen. BOYLE, etc., as it does at the President and Secretary STANTON, who were on the ground, like Gov. BRAMLETTE, Gen. LINDSEY, Gen. BOYLE, etc., encouraging the defenders. But while to do so would be very consonant with its feelings, the hope of the attainment of a certain end, prevents it following its instincts.

The Louisville Democrat says "new converts should be zealous; more so than old professors." Well, the Democrat should know. The Editor used to be a ramping Whig; and then he was converted, in one night's time, into the most ultra and terrible Democrat. In 1861 the Democrat was, or professed to be, enthusiastically Union. It professed, and seemed truly to have imbued the spirit of Senator DOUGLAS, who would acknowledge but two parties in this country: TOTAL MEN, and traitors! But in the winter of 1862-1863, a change began, and in March 1863, the chrysalis emerged into an aider and abettor of the insurrection, if it is tried by Judge DOUGLAS's standard: for certainly it will not be contended that the Democrat has since, in the slightest manner, given any help to the Government to destroy the rebellion; whilst it has advocated the withholding of men and money, and every means of overcoming the insurrection; thus giving aid and assistance to JEFF. DAVIS and his traitor confederates. It is doing so, too, with all that zeal which is characterized by the maxim: "One renegade is worse than ten Turks." No wonder the Democrat is so zealous in its advocacy of measures and means to aid the traitors and rebels: it desires to prove to its associates that it is in earnest.

On the 14th July, Capt. ASHCRAFT, of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky, with seven men, and accompanied by Lieut. JONES, of the Fifteenth Cavalry, while out on a scout for guerrillas in Meade county, were ambushed by a band of murderers, numbering twenty-five to thirty. Lt. JONES was instantly killed, and Capt. ASHCRAFT, and two of his men severely, if not mortally wounded.

Meade, Hardin, Spencer, Crittenden, and counties adjoining and beyond appear to be overrun with guerrillas.

On Friday night GEORGE JESSE and fifty of his band encamped at Mr. J. C. VENABLE's, in Shelby. Seven of his men went to the turnpike gate a mile North from Shelbyville and robbed the keeper of \$30. About 2 o'clock, Saturday morning seven of them were in the edge of Shelbyville, but were scared off by two citizens firing at them. In their haste to get away they dropped in the road a fine pistol and a rifle.

A force of Federal cavalry came into Shelbyville Friday evening, just after supper time, on a charge, having been informed, some five miles from town, that JESSE and two hundred of his men were in the place. We hope they will continue their pursuit, until they exterminate him and his gang. The seven men that came to Shelbyville, we presume were spies, endeavoring to ascertain if there were any Union forces there, or if they could surprise the Home Guard.

## An Illinois Peace Democrat.

Among the delegates to the Chicago Convention from Illinois is a Mr. ROBT. DAVIS, whose principles were ventilated in a speech at Springfield, from which we make the subjoined extracts. Let the people read what one of the prominent friends of the Guthrie-Prentice and Wickliffe-Harney party says: "Why is it that you are arming and drilling, and preparing for battle? Why are you here with your revolvers buckled on ready for the fight? It is because you are oppressed, persecuted, and your dearest rights and liberties taken from you. Lincoln is a tyrant; has perverted the Government; has driven the South from the Union; has deluged the country in blood, and on the ruins of liberty and right has reared a most despicable despotism. All in authority under the President, are the menial satraps of Abe Lincoln, the first Emperor of the United States. Lincoln is a rebuked man, etc."

"Shall they have the 300,000 men?" [The crowd shouted "Never! never! not a man!"] "Never, say never go; but fight at home. Arm, drill and prepare; and when the draft comes, you come with your rifles, shot guns and revolvers—meet it at your doors and fight it to the death."

"[The draft] is unconstitutional and must be resisted, and though every court in the United States should decide it constitutional, we know that it is not, and will resist it to the last. Never, never be drafted! sweep the country with destruction, cover it with dead men, until every rivulet and stream flows with blood, rather than be drafted. [Applause.] We have one hundred thousand men armed and ready for the fight. This tyrannical government must and will be put down."

"And to you Abolitionists, you Union men, let me say: Keep out of the way of the machine; for if you do not, it will run straight over you. Let us alone; keep your mouths shut; tell no tales; let us and Old Abe fight it out, and you are all right. We will not hurt you. But you once go to giving information and hounding around Government officers, and you will come home to find your houses in ashes and yourselves full of bullets. And if you do not take steps to prevent the enforcement of the draft, for every man that is dragged into the service, one of you shall pay the penalty."

LOYALTY.—"To volunteer life and liberty for the country; to stand fast when leaders are incompetent, and armies reel away in panic before the foe; to stand off to the field, as bravely consenting women do, husbands, sons and brothers, the props and protectors of home; to wrestle day and night in prayer, as Christian souls are wont, bearing the nation as their secret burden, when from sex or age or infirmity they can not do more; to come forward as protectors and helpers of the children made fatherless; to give money and prepare expeditions of love to mitigate the hardships of the wounded in the hospitals; to vote with religious fidelity for what will help save the country, rising wholly above mercenary motives and selfish trammels of party—this, and nothing less than this, is loyalty."—Bushnell.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

## The Murder of a Kentucky Loyalist by Guerrillas.

Died at his residence, near Sharpshurg, Kentucky, on the 26th day of June, 1864, Martin J. Gossett, in the 47th year of his age, from the effect of wounds inflicted on him on the night of the 17th of June by some rebel soldiers.

Thus was stricken down in the presence of a family, a kind husband and father; a true friend and good and loyal citizen, possessing in a high degree those qualities that adorn the Christian gentleman. In his intercourse with mankind he was courteous and agreeable, and while he was strictly loyal, he was respected alike by those who agreed and those who differed with him. He had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for many years. He left a wife, a son and two little daughters, and many friends to mourn their loss.

On the night of the 7th of June about two hundred rebel soldiers, under the command of Major CHEW, passed Mr. Gossett's place, and some of them went to the back door of his house and asked for something to eat, saying they "belonged to the 9th Michigan." Mr. G. refused to open the door. They then fired several shots through the door, and several through his bed-room window, and through different parts of the house.

Mr. G. and his son retreated upstairs, and his son fired at them once. They then broke open the door and gathered some bedding and fired it. Mr. G.'s wife extinguished the fire; they fired it a second time, and told her if she put it out they would kill her; but with a heroic worth of her sex, she put it out again. They then told her if she would induce her husband and son to come down, they should not be hurt. As soon, however, as the husband and his son entered the room, unarmed, and gave themselves up, they shot them both—Mr. G. in the hip, and his son in the breast. And thinking they had accomplished their diabolical purpose, they left, but soon returned, and placing a pistol at the head of Mr. G., fired, and aimed to shoot his son through the head also, but fortunately only grazed his neck, and he has recovered.

This foul deed was perpetrated in the presence of the wife and two little daughters, and supposed to be by Kentuckians; those, too, who claimed to be the chivalry of our proud Old Commonwealth, and within hearing of a large body of regular rebel soldiers, part of Moran's command.

## Kentucky for Lincoln and Johnson.

George M. Thomas, the Union elector for the 9th District, has already commenced the canvass for Lincoln and Johnson. On the 4th day of July he made a speech to a mass Union meeting of the citizens of Carter and Lewis in Laurel Creek. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in the mountains. Mr. Thomas Shinn, L. W. Pearce, and certain Union men had entered into an agreement by which the rebels and conservatives were to unite for the purpose of defeating Lincoln and Johnson in Kentucky. He gave it as his opinion that the conspiracy would fail in part; that a good many Union men were acting with the conservatives would reject such a proposition with scorn and contempt. He said certain men in Kentucky, who had been acting with the Union party, now believed that the South would succeed, and they were preparing to take Kentucky out of the Union and join the Southern Confederacy. This he predicted would be a complete failure. He warned Union men to beware of those who were denouncing and opposing every measure of the Government adopted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. He said they were enemies in disguise.

He said the Government had high authority, justifying the arming of the slaves. The Romans he said, after they were defeated by Hannibal at Cannae, armed 8,000 slaves to assist in defending the City of Rome, all of whom obtained their freedom. And the slaves were armed upon other occasions by the Romans. In the American Revolution Virginia, New York, and other States armed the slaves to assist in achieving our liberty and independence, and after the war was over the Legislatures of the States passed acts giving freedom to all slaves who had served through the war or been honorably discharged, Virginia, in her act saying that it was "just and reasonable that all persons who had contributed toward the establishment of American liberty and independence, should enjoy the blessings of freedom as a reward for their trials and labors." This was denounced as uncivilized by the Tories of the Revolution. They said it was wrong for slaves to kill our British brethren. He said if it was right for slaves to assist in achieving our independence, it certainly was right for them to assist in maintaining it. He said the mountains had nobly contributed their quota of men to the Union army, while the rich rebel slaveholders had sent their sons into the rebel army, and when the Government proposes to take the slaves of these men they say no, fill up our quota from the poor white men of the country. That is, they believe that their slaves are better than the poor white man.

He said the county of Lewis had furnished over 800 men to the Union army, and he said that he did not believe that there were 100 slaveholders in the Union army from Kentucky in the ranks as private. He said all the laboring men of the mountains were in the army, and the mountain men found it almost impossible to carry on their farming, on account of the absence of the laborers. The rich rebel slaveholder owned his laborers, and was carrying on his farming without any trouble, and making more money than he ever did before.

He gave it as his opinion that Grant would soon take Richmond, the rebellion would be crushed, and peace would reign through the land within one year, and that Lincoln and Johnson would be elected by the most decided vote given since the days of Washington.

After the conclusion of his speech, a vote was taken, and Lincoln and Johnson received the vote of every man, woman and child present.

## City Marshal.—A Call.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 16, 1864.

My. Thos. J. Hutchinson:  
SIR: If you will consent to run for the office of City Marshal, at the next election, you will receive the support of  
MANY CITIZENS.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Quarter-Master Spurdath, in another column.

The rebel Gen. STERLING PRICE, has broken his army into small squads, and sent them into Missouri, where they are murdering and robbing Union citizens. A perfect reign of terror exists in parts of that State.

The New York Daily News—FRANKFORD and BEN WOOD's rebel paper—basely and falsely states that Gen. J. T. BOYLE resigned his commission in the army when ordered to the front. Never was any statement a more glaring falsehood.

Fires.—On the night of July 13, Louisville was visited by another severe fire, destroying a mill and several business houses. On the morning of the 15th, several steamboats were burned at St. Louis, with their freight loss estimated at not less than \$500,000. There is no doubt that the fire was the work of incendiaries; the authorities were notified the evening previously that several rebel incendiaries were in town.

On the 16th, a fire occurred in Brooklyn, New York, destroying several warehouses, and a large amount of property. In one building there was \$240,000 worth of saltpetre, which kept exploding, hurling bricks, &c., in all directions, and breaking windows a mile distant. Loss over \$700,000.

M. P. GENTRY.—We had lost sight of this noted Tennessee politician; but the Chattanooga Gazette has the following statement in regard to his whereabouts. We should think Gen. ROUSSEAU, or Gov. JOHNSON, would attend to his case. He certainly demands prompt attention.

No longer a member of the rebel Congress, Gentry is now at his home in Bedford county. We are reliably informed that he has not been required to take the oath, and he swears that he will not do so. It is well known that an old citizen, who has a son in the rebel army, on informing Gentry of the fact, received as a reply, "By—, that is the place for him."

## AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

### Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election. June 1, 1864—328—1c.

### Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized to announce M. M. BENTON, Esq., the nominee of the unconditional Union Convention for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Second Appellate District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ALVIN DUVAL, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863—41.

## FOURTH VOLUME

Of Metcalf's Reports now ready—1st 2d and 3d can also be obtained, price \$5.00 each. G. W. GWINN, Secy. Frankfort, July 8, 1864—341.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 18th day of July, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bliss, James (2)	Jones, B. F.
Buckler, William	Johnson, Sam'l. D.
Beatty, T. T.	Kensinger, Peter
Bennett, Josephine	Lansum, Mrs. Susan
Care, Aaron	Leadwite, Miss America
Church, Zachary T.	Louis, James
Callery, Michael	Lloyd, Dr. Francis
Callery, William	Lideman, Dr. J. T.
Dougherty, Mary Ann	Macomber, Henry (2)
Dougherty, S. D.	Marr, James R.
Doane, Miss Julia	Owley, John
Elliot, Mrs. P. A.	Pasley, Moses
Fastri, J. A. M.	Richardson, Stephen L.
Farmer, John W.	Russellville, B. H.
Hope, Geo. W.	Shaw, James
Hancock, Mrs. H.	Stottler, Geo. W.
Hampton, Lucy	Smith, Mrs. M. W.
Hawkins, Mrs. E. L.	Thomas, John H.
Hawkins, Miss Lucie	Weller, V. Snider
Jones, Capt.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertisers" and give date of issue. Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.  
July 11, 1864—342.

## PHYSICIAN'S FEES!

IN consequence of the great advance in the price of living, and the universal adoption of the cash system in every branch of business, the undersigned, PHYSICIANS OF FRANKFORT, feel themselves compelled to adjust their fees and practice accordingly.

Charges for our professional services will hereafter be as follows:

For each visit in day time within city limits	50 cts.
For each visit in day time, and medicine, within city limits	2.50
For each visit in day time beyond city limits	1.00
Night visits double the foregoing rates.	
For first visit in consultation	10.00
For each additional consultation in same case	5.00
For office prescriptions, written	2 to 3.00
For visit and vaccination	3.00
For vaccination at office	2.00
For ordinary Obstetrical cases	20.00

As soon as our services are rendered the fee will be considered due, and we shall present our accounts for settlement whenever we may feel disposed. No contract made for practice in families by the year.

J. M. MILLS,  
J. S. PRICE,  
H. ROEMAN,  
E. L. PHYTHIAN.  
Frankfort, July 1st, 1864—July 11—tw2p—342.

## PROPOSALS FOR STORES.

OFFICE OF QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL OF KY., FRANKFORT, KY., July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, 1864, for furnishing the State of Kentucky with the following articles of Commissary Stores, to be delivered in Frankfort, within ten days from date of award, viz:

150,000 Pounds first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made from good sound "Extra Flour," thoroughly baked, and perfectly dried before being packed. To be packed in boxes of well seasoned wood, of such a kind as will not impart taste to the bread; boxes to contain fifty pounds net.

210 Barrels Extra Superfine or Extra Family FLOUR (which to be stated,) to have been ground within thirty days of date of advertisement, from the best winter wheat, in well coopered and head-lined barrels. Name of brand and place of manufacture to be stated in the bid.

27,000 POUNDS LIGHT YELLOW COFFEESUGAR, or choice dry RAW SUGAR. Barrels to be the best in use for that purpose.

15,000 Pounds of roasted prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in double coffee sacks; or in well coopered barrels.

15,000 POUNDS PRIME RICE. To be packed in new fully head-lined barrels, made of well seasoned oak, with round hickory hoops—flat hooped and machine-made barrels will be rejected.

2,250 POUNDS ADAMANTINE CANDLES, (to be 16 oz. to the pound.) Six candles to the pound. Brand must be mentioned.

7,200 Pounds good HARD SOAP, in pound bars, full weight, packed in sixty pound boxes.

6,750 Pounds clean, fine, DRY SALT, in strong well coopered barrels.

1,600 Gallons pure CIDER, WHISKEY, or CORN VINEGAR, in strong well coopered barrels.

400 Gallons of pure MOLASSES, in strong substantial, well coopered barrels.

200 POUNDS GREEN TEA, to be in boxes of 20 lbs. each, the boxes to be well lined.

450 Pounds of pure PEPPER, (ground) in boxes of 25 lbs. each.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposal must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Each proposal must have the name of the bidder; if by a firm, the name of each member thereof, with guarantee of two responsible persons, for the fulfillment of the contract, who will give bonds if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, with name of contents, gross, tare and net weights, must be marked on every package, and all old marks must be obliterated.

Bids will include packages and delivery in this city, and any inferior packages or overage will be considered sufficient cause for rejection of contents.

Payments will be made on delivery and inspection of stores.

S. G. SIDDARTH,  
Quarter-Master General of Kentucky.  
July 18, 1864—345—tw2t.

## LOST!!

On Sunday, July 11th, a sum of money in Postal Currency—supposed to be about five dollars. The finder will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded, by leaving the same with S. C. BULL.  
July 13, 1864—1w.

## NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.  
July 15, 1864—1m—344.

## Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine them closely or if permitted to run at large, keep them securely muzzled for the space of sixty days from this date. Any person or persons failing or refusing to comply with this requisition, subject themselves to a fine of \$20 and costs, recoverable upon warrant before the police Judge. The Marshal and Police-men are hereby required to enforce this order.

G. W. GWINN, Mayor.  
July 11th 1864—2m—342.

## Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, FRANKFORT, KY., July 2, 1864.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 3d day of August, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in this State for the years 1863 and 1864.

The Books and Documents to be distributed are the 4th volume of Metcalf's Reports; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Acts; and Journals; and Documents accompany each set of Journals; and other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1.	Fulton, Hickman, Marshall, Graves, Cravens, Lyon, Callaway, Livingston, Crittenden, Trigg, Caldwell, Webster, Union, Ballard.
DISTRICT No. 2.	Hopkins, Henderson, McLean, Muhlenburg, Christian, Todd, Butler, Logan, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Barren.
DISTRICT No. 3.	Hart, Edmonson, Grayson, Ohio, Daviess, Hancock, Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin, Larnoe, Jefferson, Bullitt.
DISTRICT No. 4.	Washington, Taylor, Marion, Green, Adair, Spencer, Cumberland, Clinton, Anderson, Boyle, Mercer, Metcalfe.
DISTRICT No. 5.	Pulaski, Casey, Garrard, Rockcastle, Laurel, Knox, Hart, Letcher, Clay, Perry, Russell, Wayne, Whitley.
DISTRICT No. 6.	Shelby, Oldham, Trimble, Henry, Carroll, Owen, Gallatin, Franklin, Boone, Kenton, Grant, Harrison, Pendleton, Campbell.
DISTRICT No. 7.	Scott, Woodford, Payette, Jessamine, Madison, Estill, Owensley, Breathitt, Floyd, Pike, Powell, Montgomery, Clarke, Jackson, Wolfe.
DISTRICT No. 8.	Bourbon, Bracken, Fleming, Nicholas, Bach, Carter, Greenup, Morgan, Johnson, Lewis, Lawrence, Boyd, Rowan, Mason, Magoffin.

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for, and the price of each, separately, or for all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidders, upon their executing bond with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.

The proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the Secretary of State at Frankfort, Ky. J. B. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
July 4, 1864—td—340.

## The Government Loan

OF \$200,000,000!

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five percent interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency, as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

NO SECURITIES OFFER SO GREAT INDUCEMENTS, it is believed, as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$789,965,900. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,125, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for payment of gold interest.

THESE BONDS MAY BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN SUMS FROM \$50 UP TO ANY MAGNITUDE, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

\$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED in currency by the

First National Bank,



## MISCELLANY.

### Things that Never Die.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,  
That stirred our hearts in youth,  
The impulse to a wordless prayer,  
The dreams of love and truth;  
The longings after something lost,  
The spirit's yearning cry,  
The striving after better hopes,  
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid  
A brother in his need,  
The kindly word in grief's dark hour  
That gives a friend indeed,  
The plea for mercy softly breathed,  
When justice threatens high,  
The sorrow of a contrite heart,  
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,  
The pressure of a kiss,  
And all the trifles sweet and frail,  
That make up love's first bliss;  
If with a firm unchanging faith,  
And holy trust and high,  
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met,  
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,  
That wounded as it fell;  
The chilling want of sympathy,  
We feel but never tell;  
The hard repulse, that chills the heart,  
Whose hopes were bounding high,  
In an unfeeling record kept,  
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand  
Must find some work to do;  
Let not a chance be wasted—  
Be firm, and just, and true;  
So shall a light that cannot fade  
Beam on the brow of high,  
And angel voices say to thee—  
These things shall never die.

### Asheamed of Her Father.

Little Sallie was the daughter of an honest blacksmith, and was a very frank, warm-hearted child. A new house had been erected on a high hill near, by a fine gentleman from the city, and Sallie was quite delighted to see in his carriage, drawn by two bay horses, a sweet little girl about her own age. Once when she was in the shop, they stopped to say something to Giles about shoeing the horses, and Sallie smiled at Lucy, who, in return threw her a great big apple. She caught it so nicely that they both laughed heartily, and became friends; for little children have none of that mean pride which we sometimes see among other people, till they are taught it.

One day, when Sallie was dressed very neatly, she asked leave to take a walk, and bent her steps toward the mansion on the hill. She did not know how to go round by the road, so she climbed over fence and rail till she reached the grounds. There to her delight, she saw Lucy on a little gray pony, which the coachman was leading carefully by the bridle. She rode up to the wall and asked in a kind voice, "Have you berries to sell, little girl?"

Sallie laughed, and said, "No, I'm Sallie; don't you remember me? I came to play with you a little while. May that man open the gate for me? It is very heavy."

"I should like to play with you, and to let you ride on my pony," replied pleasant little Lucy, "but I know that mamma would not allow me to play with you."

"Why not?" asked Sallie, in wonder. "I never say naughty words, and I'm dressed all clean this afternoon."

"Oh," said Lucy, "it is because your father works with his shirt sleeves rolled up, and has a smutty face and hands."

"Oh! the smut washes off," replied the innocent child. "He is always clean in the evening, and when he has his Sunday clothes on, he's the handsomest man in the world. Mother is pretty all the time."

"Oh! but mamma would not let you in, I know, because your father shoes the horses," added Lucy.

"That is no harm, is it? Don't your father want his horses shod?" asked the wondering Sallie.

"Yes; but he won't let me play with poor people's children," answered Lucy.

"We're not poor; we're very rich," replied Sallie. "Father owns the house, and the darlings of the world."

But after all this argument, little Lucy shook her head sadly, and said "I would not dare to ask you in; but I'll give you some flowers."

So Sallie went back over the fence and wall, wondering much at what had passed. Then, for the first time in her life, she wished that her father would wear his Sunday clothes all the week, just as his father did, and the doctor, and Lucy's father did. She almost felt ashamed of him—so noble and kind and good—as she entered the shop to wait for him. She stood by the forge trying to enjoy the sight of the sparks as they danced and fought each other after each stroke of the hammer. But her thoughts were so troubled that she could not see them nor the beautiful pictures which she always found before the blazing fire—mountains, castles, churches, angels, all were gone, and there was nothing left in the black shop but a coal fire, hot sparks and a smutty man; tears came into Sallie's eyes, but she crowded them back, because she could not tell why she shed them.

The fire was out, the blacksmith pulled off his apron, laid aside his hammer, and took the soft hand of Sallie in his own hand and smutty one. For the first time in her life she withdrew it to see if the black came off.

Just then the carriage came in, creating and whizzing; and to her joy she saw her little Lucy on the platform, waiting for her father. The conductor helped him from the steps, and he called out to Lucy.

"Take my hand, child," but she put both hands up to her face to hide it, and sprung into the carriage alone, while the coachman, with a blushing face, almost lifted the dandy dressed gentleman into it. Oh, what a sad sight! He had been drinking wine, till his reason was gone, and he could not walk; so his own child was ashamed of him!

Then Sallie grasped the hand of Giles, not caring now whether the smut rubbed off or not, and told him all that was in her heart.

"Oh, father," she cried, "I was so wicked, that I was just beginning to be ashamed of you, because your face was black, and you did not dress up like a gentleman all the time! I'm so glad you are a blacksmith, instead of a drunken man! Poor little Lucy! she is ashamed of her father, although he has on a fine coat, and gold buttons in his shirt!"

### Advice to a Bride.

"Hope not for perfect happiness," said Madame de Manteau to the Princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy; "there is no such thing on earth; and though there were, it would not be found at court. Greatness is exposed to affliction often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend on your husband. Let

him be your dearest friend, your only confidant. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally with patient mildness. Be obliging, without putting great value on your favors. Hope not for a full return of tenderness. Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves and have us confined! You need not be at the pains to examine whether their rights be well founded, it is enough if they are established. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sulky behavior.

Beauty is a captivating, but fading flower, which often leads its youthful possessor into many dangers, many distresses. Happy is it for those who are distinguished for their outward charms, that they are sheltered under the parental roof. Happy for them that the watchful eye regards them with rigid circumspection. Few in the early period of life are insensible to flattery, or deaf to the voice of adoration. Beware of the flatterer, be not deceived by fair speeches. Be assured, the man that wishes to render you vain to your outward charms has a mean opinion of your sense and mental qualifications.

Remember, too, that a young girl, vain of her beauty, and whose chief study and employment is the decoration of her person, is a most contemptible character; and that the more you are distinguished for the charms of your face and graces of your form, the more you are exposed to danger. The rose is torn from its parent stem in the pride of beauty; the jessamine is scarcely permitted to blossom, before it is plucked; and no sooner are their beauties faded, than the merciless hand which was eager to obtain them, throws them away in contempt; whilst the primrose, the violet, the lily of the valley, and the snowdrop, less exposed to observation, escape unhurt and uninjured by the spoiler's hand.

Learn, fair daughter of beauty, from the lily, to court the friendly shade; and from the primrose, be convinced that your best security may be found in retirement. If you wish to be admired, be seldom seen; and if you are desirous of having a sincere lover in your train, let virtue, modesty and sweetness be the only lures you make use of to ensnare.

You may then, perhaps, by your good qualities, retain the heart which was at first captive to your beauties; and when time has robbed you of the graces and innocent cheerfulness of youth, secure a sincere and tender friend to console you in the hours of affliction, and watch over you when deprived of those charms that first made him solicitous to obtain your love.

Repine not, my young readers, though your virtues be concealed in a homely form. If you have secured the virtues of the mind, you need not envy others the beauty of the face. And ye who are decorated with outward grace, be not vain for such fading externals, but tremble lest they should tempt the designing to lead you into error.

Had you less beautiful, you know less care; Ladies are happiest, moderately fair.

Neglect not, then, in the giddy hours of youth, to make your mind a fit companion for the most lovely. Personal charms may please for a moment; but the more lasting beauties of an improved understanding can never tire. We are soon weary of looking at a picture, though executed in a masterly style; and she who has only beauty to recommend her has but little chance of meeting a lover who will not grow indifferent to a mere portrait, particularly when its colors are faded by the subduing hand of time. Then it is that modesty and sweetness of temper are particularly observed; and the loss of beauty will not be regretted by the man it first made your captive.

See, lovely fair, you blushing rose,  
All hail the beauty as it flows;  
Vain is her charms, the courts the sun,  
And soon her gaudy race is run.  
Obscure, in yonder passive date,  
The white-robed lily of the vale,  
Pure emblem of the spotless maid,  
Adorned with virtues that cannot fade,  
Virtue, bright ornament of youth,  
Sincerity, unobscuring truth,  
Through all life's seasons these will please,  
In all life's storm, secure hearts' ease.

### Little Eugenie.

A pretty little Parisian girl, some seven years of age, named Eugenie Perault, was one day returning from school, with her basket on her arm. It was half-past five in the afternoon, and the day was exceedingly cold and damp. From the frame-work of a building, on her way, there emerged a little girl of eight years, with a sweet, pleasant face, but who trembled with cold, and was wet to the skin. She clasped her hands in entreaty, and said, "Oh Mademoiselle, have you a bit of bread in your basket? I am very, very hungry."

"Oh dear, yes," replied Eugenie, "I have some, and will gladly give it to you; see, here it is; but how wet you are, poor child!"

"Yes, Mademoiselle," replied that little girl, "I have been out, wandering about this great strange city a long time. My father brought me to Paris from the country; he told me to wait for him a while at the door of a wine shop, but he went out by another door, without coming for me. I am afraid he wanted to lose me, in this great crowded, lonely place."

"Have you a mother?" asked Eugenie, with tears in her brown eyes.

"No, she is dead."

"Have you little brothers or sisters?"

"Yes, there are seven of us; and we eat a great deal of bread; and our father says he must have his wine; so, I suppose he thought it best to lose me, just as people sometimes lose kittens, when there are too many of them."

"Well, poor dear," said Eugenie, as the forlorn child's tears were rolling fast down her pale cheeks, "come home with me. I have a good mother; she will feed you and give you a nice bed, and you shall be my little sister, always."

Then, taking the forsaken child by the hand, she led her home.

"See, mamma," she said, "here is a poor little girl whose father has abandoned her, and she can not find him. My father will take care of her, will you not, dear mamma? You know that the blessed SAVIOR says that whoever does good to his poor little ones does good to Him, and he will bless you, mamma."

The good woman could not resist this solemn entreaty, and from that hour the motherless little girl was dressed and treated as one of the family.

The father of Eugenie kindly assented to the adoption of the stranger, and cheerfully took on himself the burden of her support. Yet he was no rich merchant or nobleman, but an honest and simple working man, a type founder.

Somewhat the story of little Eugenie's generous kindness—the little romance of the

artisan's humble home—reached the ears of a young princess, in the great palace of the Tuilleries, and she sent to the interesting child a beautiful present, as a mark of her esteem. But Eugenie had better, sweeter rewards in the gratitude and tender affection of her adopted sister, and in the love of Him who said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

### THE MOCKING BIRD OF RESACA.—The Atlanta Appeal relates the following incident: In the hottest of the battle on Sunday, a shell came screaming through the air from the works in front of our left. It passed above a point where General Johnston and General Polk were standing, whistled like a top above them, and before exploding whistled half a dozen notes clear as a sibilant to the drum-like rattle of musketry. The din had ceased, died away, and the key-strings fallen to the ground, when the attention of the party was directed to one of the upper boughs of a tall tree, where a mocking bird had begun to imitate the whistle of the shell. Neither the roar of cannon, nor the rain of balls could drive this brave bird from its lofty perch. It sat above the battle field like a little god of war, its hyaline tones warbling over the din of arms.

### CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

#### SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quinn, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner. Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. We solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash. Frankfort, June 22, 1864—336-3m.

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. In Equity.

IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, at being Court day, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Rope Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WARDLAW, Commissioner. FALMOUTH, June 22, 1864—336-6w3w.

### Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT. J. Harlan's adm'ts, P't's, In Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned:—

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debts against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the debt of the widow of the decedent in the real estate; and also the value thereof in lieu of dower.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court. [Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.] March 25, 1864-t.

### Master Commissioner's Notice.

L. L. Sullivan's Creditors, P't's, In Equity.

BY an order of the Franklin Circuit Court this cause has been referred to the undersigned:—

1. To audit the Assignee's account, to exhibit what property, notes and accounts he received, what he has sold and collected, what remains uncollected, and the condition of the debts uncollected; and to have a full settlement of the accounts of said Assignee.

2. To hear proof of, marshal and report, the assets of, and audit the debts against, said L. L. Sullivan.

3. Creditors are required to present and file with me their demands, verified as required by law in regard to claims against decedent's estates by the THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, Master Com'r Franklin Circuit Court. [Hord, for Plaintiffs.] [Hord & Harlan, for Defendants.] April 22, 1864-td-311.

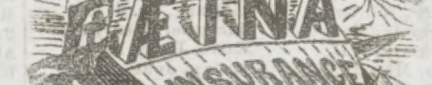
### COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goggles, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at Jan. 8, 1864. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

### THE BEST

### IS THE CHEAPEST!

### INSURE WITH THE



1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864, \$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the AETNA after 45 years severe trial, has retained the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. It is now better than ever prepared for duty.

16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. In your property exposed and unprotected.

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay. J. M. MILLS, Agent. February 2, 1864-3m.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and all agents of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparations can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$22 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us? Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, Lexington, Kentucky.

March 23, 1864.

## LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at a season of such momentous events, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—while the war continues—sympathy and support. Barring the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as a gigantic evil in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.

By the aid of every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS. To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$3 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

## NOTICE.

I DESIRE to hire for the balance of the year 1864, a GOOD HOUSE SERVANT, about 18 years of age, with some experience—without any kind of imbecility whatever. For such the highest price will be given. Address Box 80, Postoffice, Frankfort, Ky.

May 18, 1864—tw3w-322.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 5 inches high, 160 lbs. weight, he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 3, 1864-1m-1035.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 3, 1864-1m-1035.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carr, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 150 pounds, about 19 or 20 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

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WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 3, 1864-1m-1035.

## NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, April 2, 1864. I HAVE in my possession a negro, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 150 pounds, and is black.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

LEWIS HAMMOND, J. May 17, 1864-wm-1037.

## SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

## PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

## JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

## VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

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MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. 3 vols. Price \$10 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price \$3 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price \$2 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HENSON, 1 vol. Price \$1 00

THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1856-6, Pamphlet form. Price \$1 00

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

## LAWYER'S BRIEFS.

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

## BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

## GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

NOTIONS, &c., &c. We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of</